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54 Medical devices.

57 A catheter or other invasive/implant device (40;52) intended for relatively long term use, of the order of a day or more, in a patient's body is provided with an electric field generator (48;53) to inhibit bacterial attachment and colonisation on and adjacent the device/body interface. The generator can involve application to the device of electret material (53) or an electrode (48) in or for connection with an electrical circuit (47,50,51). The field is preferably unidirectionally negative and also continuous and constant, but pulsatile, alternating and other field forms are possible.

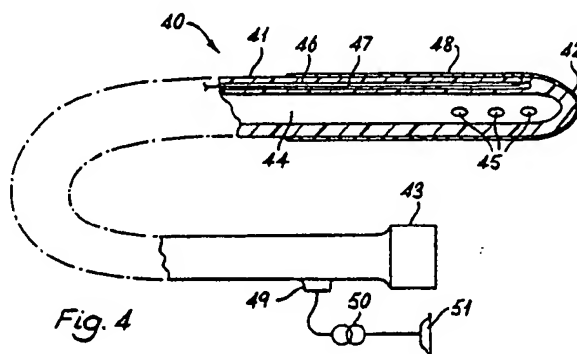


Fig. 4

MEDICAL DEVICES

This invention concerns medical devices intended for relatively long term use, of the order of a day or more, in a location extending at least partially within a patient's body. Such devices include a variety of kinds, such as catheters, canulae, shunts and orthopaedic endoprotheses, having a similar variety of primary functions and varyingly intended for deployment in a temporary or permanent role.

A fundamental problem associated with the use of such devices is that of infection. Infection in these circumstances is thought to involve the attachment of bacteria on the device surface which interfaces with the patient's body tissue and subsequent bacterial colonisation on and in the immediate vicinity of such surface. This situation is discussed, for example, in an article entitled "Intravascular line associated infections - prospects for prevention" by Dr. T.S.J. Elliott, presented at a symposium on "New Perspectives on Staphylococcus Infections" held September 1986, Lancashire, and thereafter published in 1987 in a booklet under the latter title by Medicom (UK) Limited. It will be seen from this article that various proposals for combative measures have yet to be established as satisfactory.

An object of the present invention is to reduce this infection problem by way of a measure involving, in general terms, provision of the device with means to generate an electric field over its interface surface, which field acts to inhibit bacterial attachment and colonisation on and adjacent that surface.

In one form of the invention the generating means comprises appropriately charged electret material applied over the device and so itself defines the interface surface, or such material applied in some other suitable manner.

In another form of the invention the generating means comprises a conductor for or in connection with an electrical circuit, the conductor being supported by the device and the circuit being operable to generate the appropriate field by way of the conductor. The conductor can be supported as a coating over the device and so itself define the interface surface, or it can be embedded as a wire or other configuration within the device suitably, in this event, to follow the outer surface shape of the device.

As so far developed the electric field is preferably negative to inhibit bacterial attachment by repulsion, the bacteria of concern commonly having negative surface charge. Such a field can also interfere with the bacterial charge, which charge plays a significant role in the attachment process.

Also, as so far developed the field is preferably continuously maintained in a substantially constant manner, but there is no reason to suppose that a pulsatile or otherwise varying negative field cannot be used to effect the desired action.

Indeed, it is not at present considered that the field should necessarily be unidirectionally negative. A field of alternating polarity can interfere with the ionic exchange process between the bacterial cell wall and surrounding medium and so act to inhibit colonisation. Moreover, an alternating field for this purpose need not necessarily be symmetrically cyclic, but can be asymmetrical.

Also, it is considered that the field of the invention can act against infection in other ways. For example, electroporation can be caused in cells subjected to the field and this could facilitate the action of drugs and/or natural immune response mechanisms on bacteria in the vicinity of the device. Moreover, to the extent that drugs, such as antibiotics, often exhibit a positive surface charge they can be beneficially attracted to and retained in the same vicinity.

For further clarification of the invention, reference is made to the accompanying drawings in which:-

Figures 1-3 diagrammatically illustrate respectively different experiments conducted during development of the invention, and

Figures 4-6 similarly illustrate, by way of example, respectively different forms of device according to the invention.

In the experiment of Figure 1 a stainless steel wire 10 was located along a plastics cannula 11 with a free end portion of the wire being wound around the tip portion of the cannula to form an electrode 12. The other end of the wire 10 was connected to the negative terminal of a constant current generator 13, a further stainless steel wire 14 being connected to the positive terminal of the generator and extending to an "indifferent" electrode 15 at its free end. The cannula tip plus its electrode 12 was placed, with the indifferent electrode 15, in mutually spaced manner in a turbid broth 16 of *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, at about 10^7 cfu ml⁻¹, the broth being retained within the confines of an O-ring 17 mounted on a glass slide 18. The generator 13 was then operated to pass a small current of 1-10 μ A between the electrodes for a period of 1-1.5 hours. After such operation clear areas appeared around the cannula and its electrode, that is to say there were insufficient bacteria in this area to make it turbid, and there were no bacteria visible on the cannula surface. At

the same time the broth closely around the indifferent electrode appeared more turbid than that further spaced.

For comparative purposes the same arrangement was set up and left for 1.5 hours without generator operation and, in the result, the broth remained evenly turbid.

In the experiment of Figure 2 the same arrangement of slide, O-ring and broth was used as in Figure 1 but with the other elements changed. In this case a D.C. source 20 had respective PVC insulated wires 21 and 22 connected to its terminals, the free end portions of these wires being located to pass through the broth in mutually spaced manner before securement to the slide with silicon sealant 23. Operation with the source applying a potential of about 100 V to the wires was considered effective to induce a small surface charge on the insulation surfaces of the wires. This charge was sufficient on the negative wire insulation to repel bacteria judged by the appearance of a clear zone in the broth around this wire.

In the experiment of Figure 3 a petri dish 30 holding agar 31 was flooded with a broth of *Staphylococcus epidermidis* and allowed to dry such that about 10^6 cfu bacteria were deposited, this being insufficient to give visible turbidity. Thereafter two pairs of hypodermic needles 32 were inserted in the agar in like mutually spaced manner to serve as electrodes. One such pair of electrodes was connected by wires 33 to respective terminals of a constant current source 34, while the other pair were left unconnected as control electrodes, and the dish incubated overnight at 37°C with the source operating at about $10\ \mu\text{A}$. In the result the bacteria grew to form a confluent turbid lawn over the agar surface except for a clear zone 35 of about 3 mm diameter around the electrode connected to the source negative terminal, in which zone there was no bacterial growth.

The device of Figure 4 is a catheter 40 comprising an elongate tubular body 41 of plastics material. The distal end portion or tip has a rounded closed end 42, while the proximal end portion terminates in a socket 43 of Luer or other form. The catheter is of double lumen form, having a larger lumen 44 communicating the socket 43 with apertures 45 in the wall of the tip for fluid transmission through the catheter, and a smaller lumen 46 closed at its ends. A wire 47 extends through the smaller lumen 46 and at its ends penetrates the catheter wall in sealed manner. The distal end portion for entry into a patient has an external electrode coating 48 of metal, carbon or other conductive material connected with the adjacent end of wire 47 and at the proximal end portion the end of the wire is connected with an electrical terminal 49.

In use the catheter will be connected by way of terminal 49 with the negative terminal of a constant current generator 50, suitably powered by a 1.5 V battery to generate an output of 1-10 μA , the generator having its positive terminal connected to a skin electrode 51 of conventional form, such as used in ECG monitoring and the like, for application to the patient.

The device of Figure 5 comprises a simple single lumen catheter 52 having, over its distal end portion for entry in a patient, a coating 53 of persistent negatively-charged electret material. The charge on this material need only be such as to produce an electric field extending from the catheter up to a few tenths of 1 mm: the body, being an ionic conductor, will not allow a more extensive field to be established.

The device of Figure 6 is similar to that of Figure 4 except that in this case the distal electrode, denoted at 54, is embedded within the material of the catheter body to follow the outer surface shape of the body. This electrode is subjected to a potential of about 100 V by a battery-powered dc-to-dc converter having a current output limitation facility set no higher than 1 μA for patient safety in the event of breakdown of the catheter material insulation around the electrode during use.

Claims

1. A medical device for location at least partially within a patient's body for a period of at least the order of a day, comprising means operable to generate an electric field acting, in use of the device, to inhibit bacterial attachment and colonisation on and adjacent the device/body interface.

2. A device according to Claim 1 wherein said field generating means comprises electret material.

3. A device according to Claim 1 wherein said field generating means comprises an electrode for or in connection with an electrical circuit.

4. A device according to Claim 2 or 3 wherein said material or electrode forms at least part of the outer surface of said device to define said interface.

5. A device according to Claim 3 wherein said electrode is embedded in said device to follow at least part of the outer surface shape thereof.

6. A device according to any preceding claim wherein said field is unidirectionally negative.

7. A device according to Claim 6 wherein said field is continuously maintained in a substantially constant manner.

8. A device according to Claim 3, 4 or 5 and Claim 6 wherein said field is pulsatile or of other varying form.

9. A device according to Claim 3,4 or 5
wherein said field is of alternating polarity.

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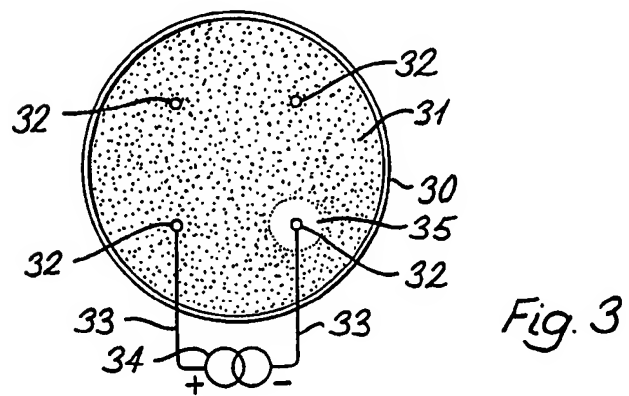
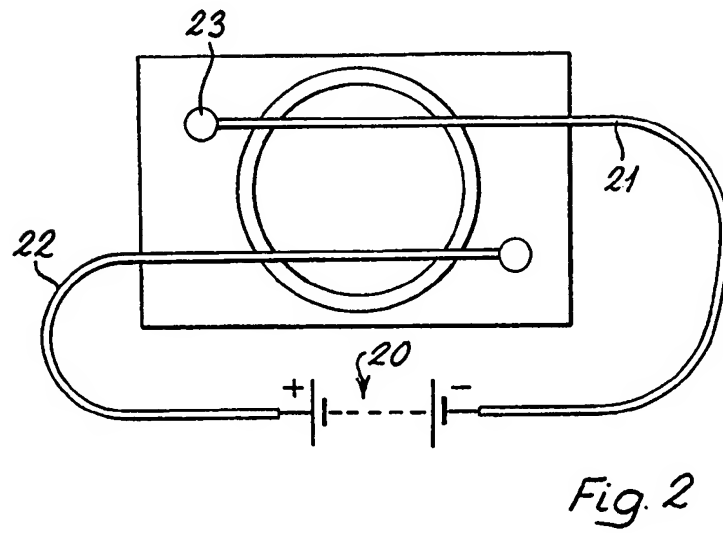
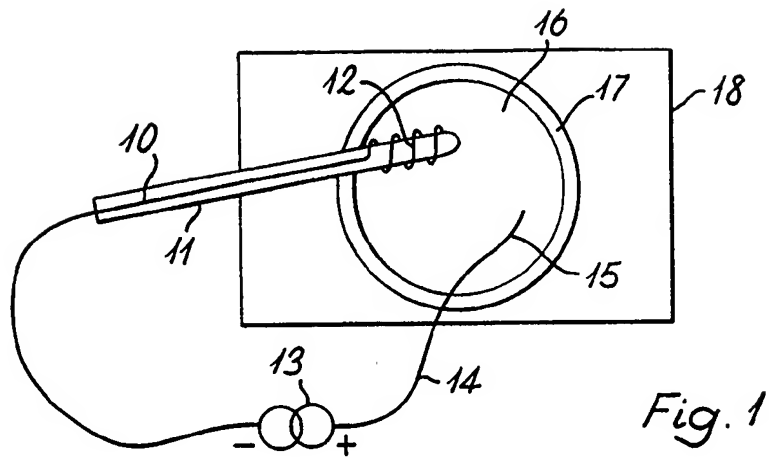
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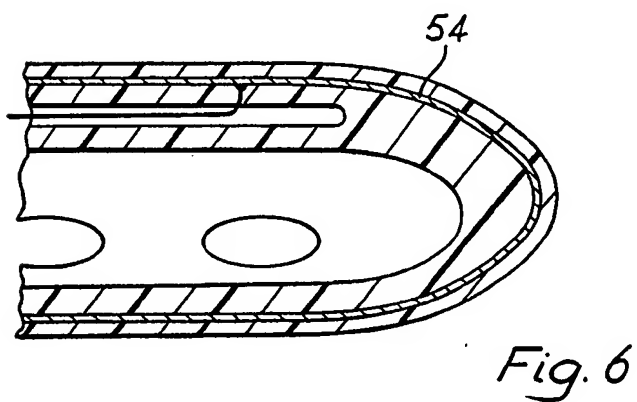
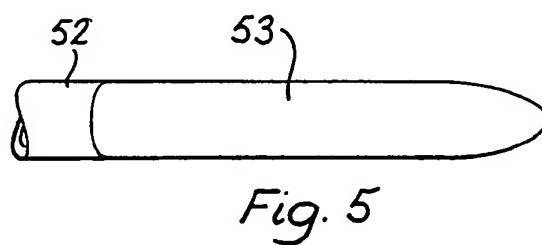
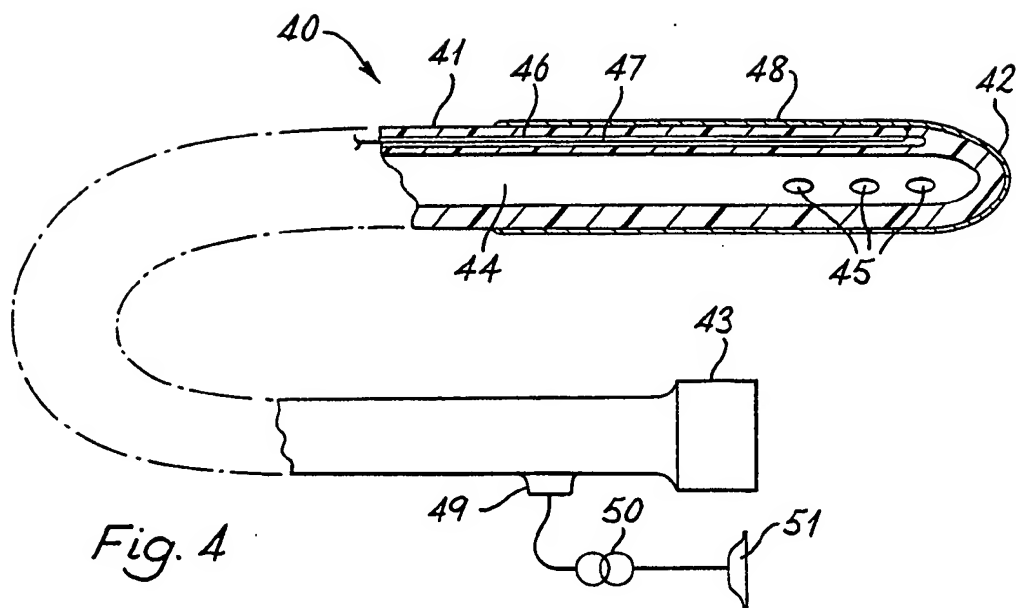
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European Patent
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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 89 30 5675

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.4)
X	DE-A-3 240 838 (HILSENITZ) * Page 2 * ---	1-5,8,9	A 61 M 25/00 A 61 N 1/20 A 61 L 29/00
X	US-A-4 411 648 (DAVIS et al.) * Column 2, lines 45-57; column 6, lines 55-68 * ---	1-7	
A	EP-A-0 140 980 (IBBOTT) * Page 3, lines 8-15; abstract * ---	1-3,6	
A	EP-A-0 134 845 (SPAA) * Claim 1 * ---	1-5	
A	US-A-3 968 790 (FUKADA et al.) * Abstract * ---	1,2	
A	EP-A-0 140 854 (ALFA-LAVAL AGRI INTERNATIONAL) * Page 3, lines 31-35 * -----	1,2,6,7	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.4)
			A 61 M A 61 N A 61 F A 61 L
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 14-07-1989	Examiner RAKOWICZ, J. M.
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